

Study of Fuel Cell Water Transport With Neutron Imaging

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Relevance/Objective

4.4.3.2.4 **Component Technical Barriers**

(DOE R&D draft)

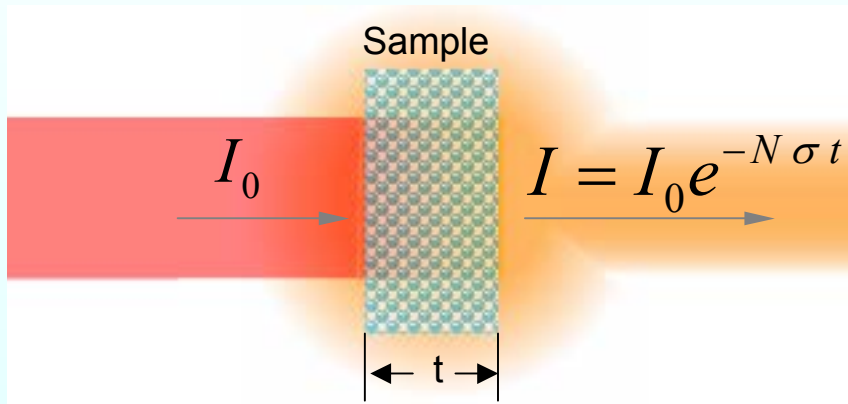
■ **Thermal and Water Management:**Water management techniques to address humidification requirements and maintain water balance are required.

■ **Component Durability:** MEA structural integrity and morphology.

Approach

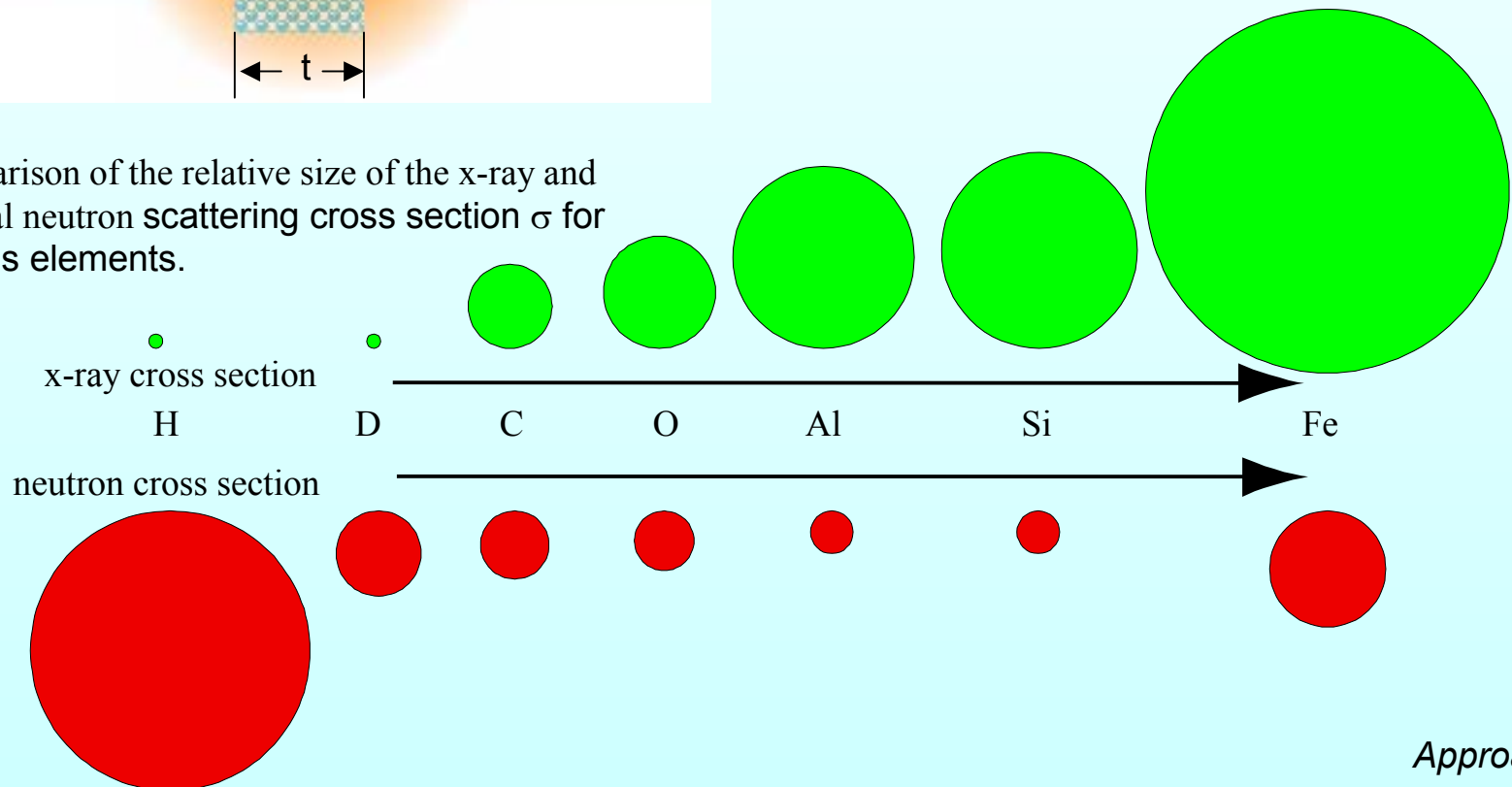
- Develop neutron imaging method to non-destructively visualize and quantify water transport in fully assembled operating fuel cells.
- Develop a nuclear reactor based state of the art *neutron imaging user facility* to study and characterize water transport for improving PEM fuel cell design, efficiency and reliability.
- Share research data with rest of the fuel cell community.
- Make scientific and technical development scalable to meet future needs.

Neutrons are perfect probes

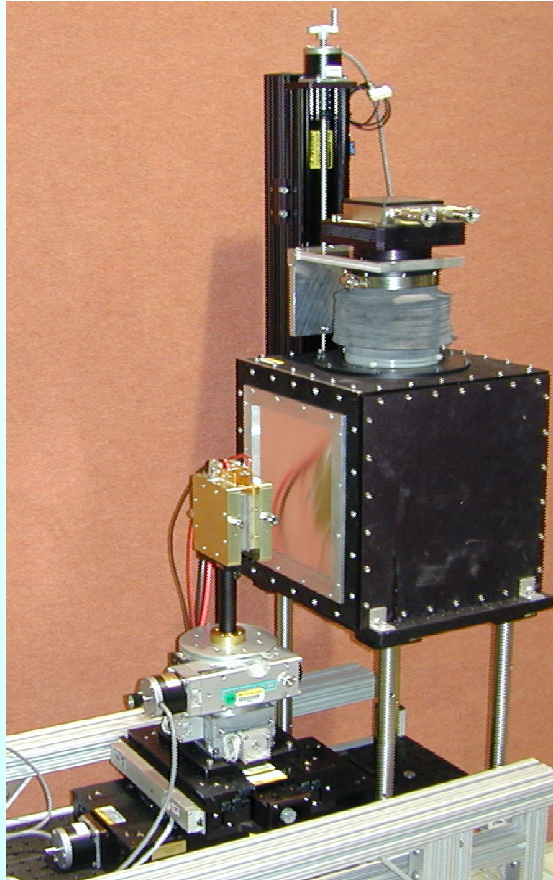


- N – numerical density of sample atoms per cm^3
- I_0 - incident neutrons per second per cm^2
- σ - neutron cross section in $\sim 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$
- t - sample thickness

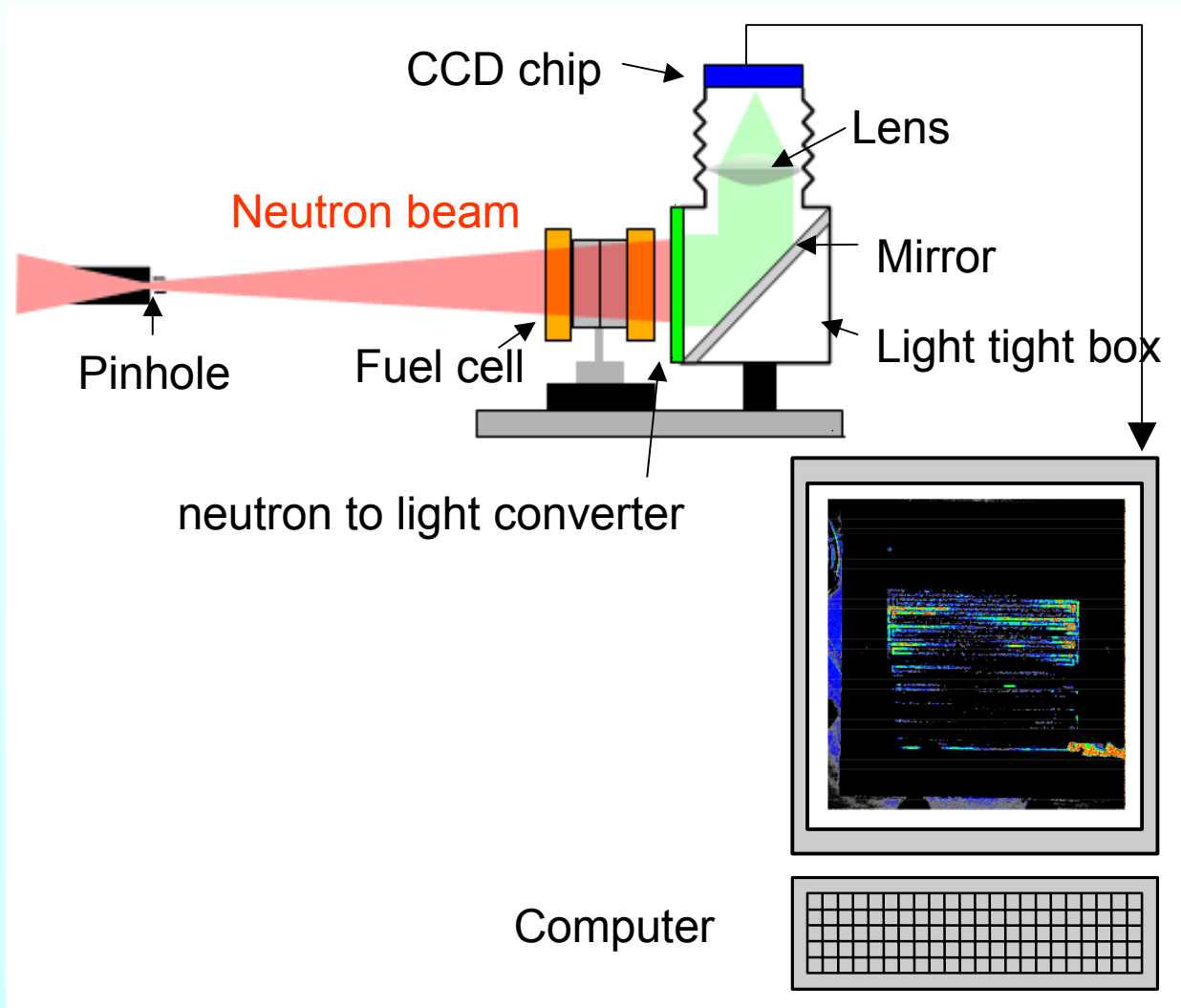
Comparison of the relative size of the x-ray and thermal neutron scattering cross section σ for various elements.



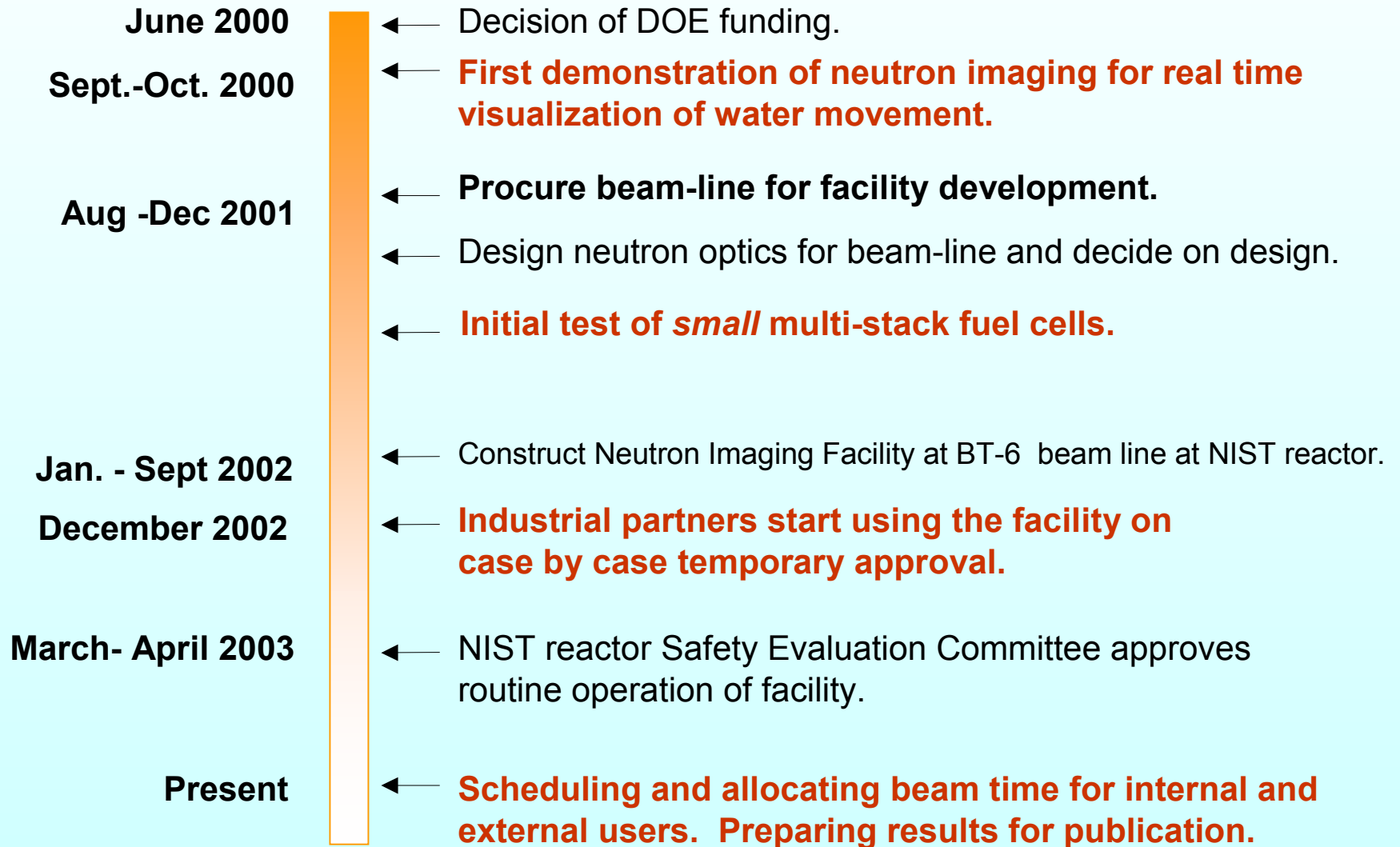
Neutron Imaging Setup



Picture of the detector and sample holder assembly



Project Timeline



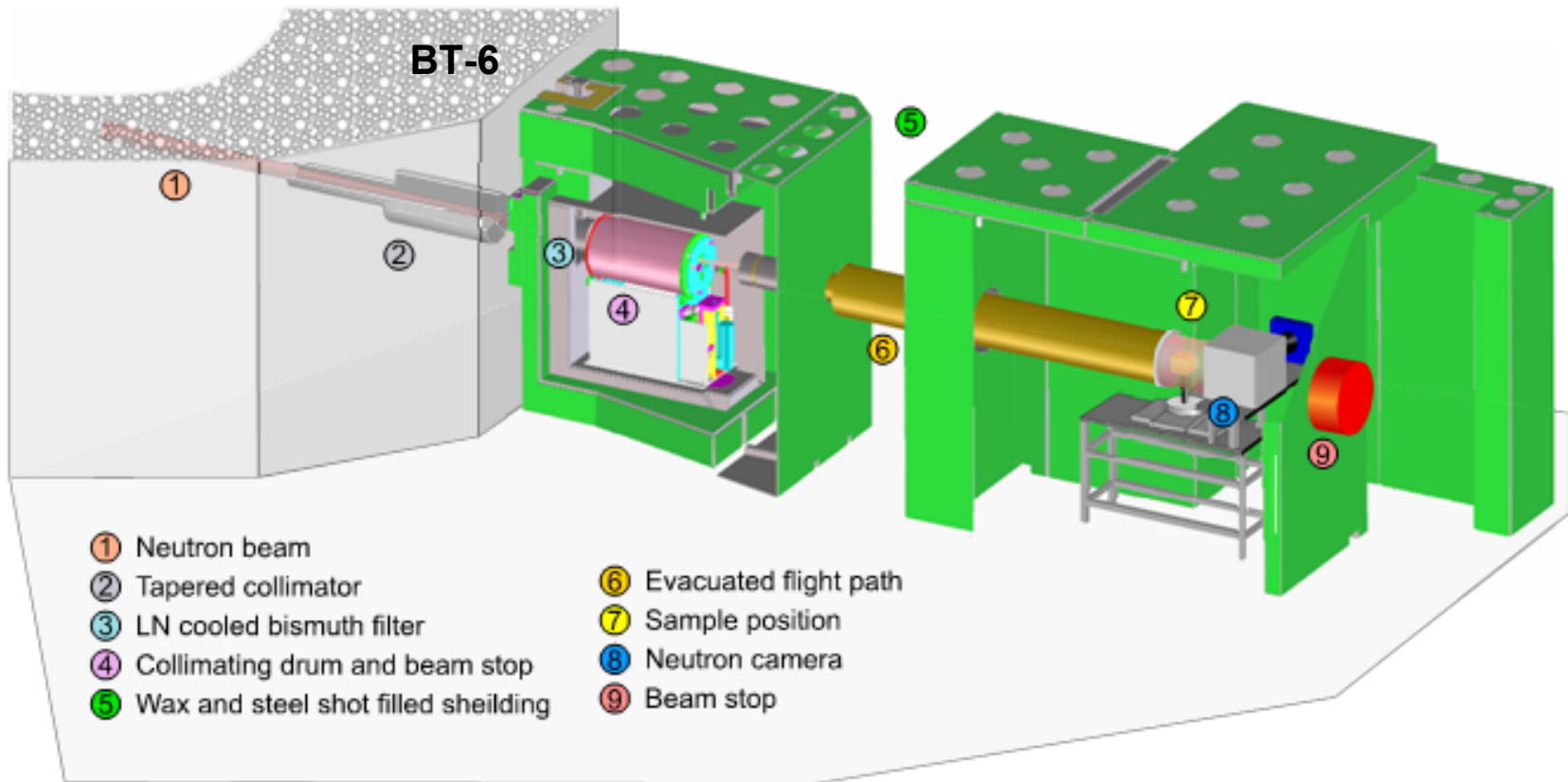
Accomplishment /Progress

Milestones (2002-2003)

- Make the fuel cell imaging instrument fully operational by testing CCD detector system, constructing computer controlled fuel cell handling mechanism and optimizing data acquisition and analysis software. **Completed**
- Study spatial and temporal distribution of hydrogen and water inside operating PEM fuel cells via neutron imaging and quantify hydrogen and water distribution. **Completed and ongoing.**
- Share results with other fuel cell researchers in academic institutions and industry. Publish and present results in journals and conferences. **Completed and in preparation (special care is needed to protect proprietary information)**

Dedicated Fuel Cell Test Station

NIST Neutron Imaging Facility



■ Intense neutron beam
■ Single or multi-stack cell

■ Variable beam diameter
■ Variable resolution

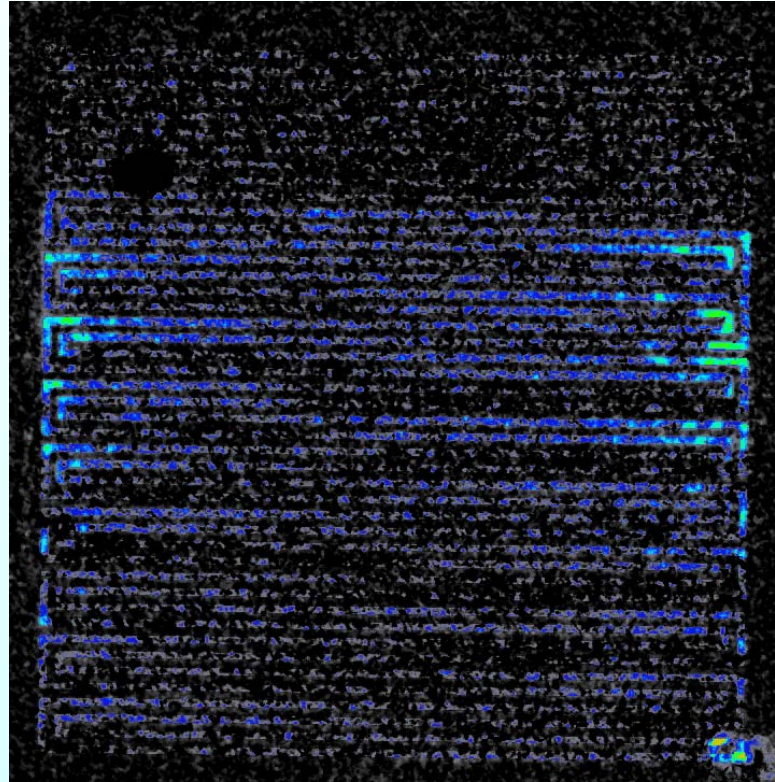
Accomplishment

Water movement in fuel cells

High



Low

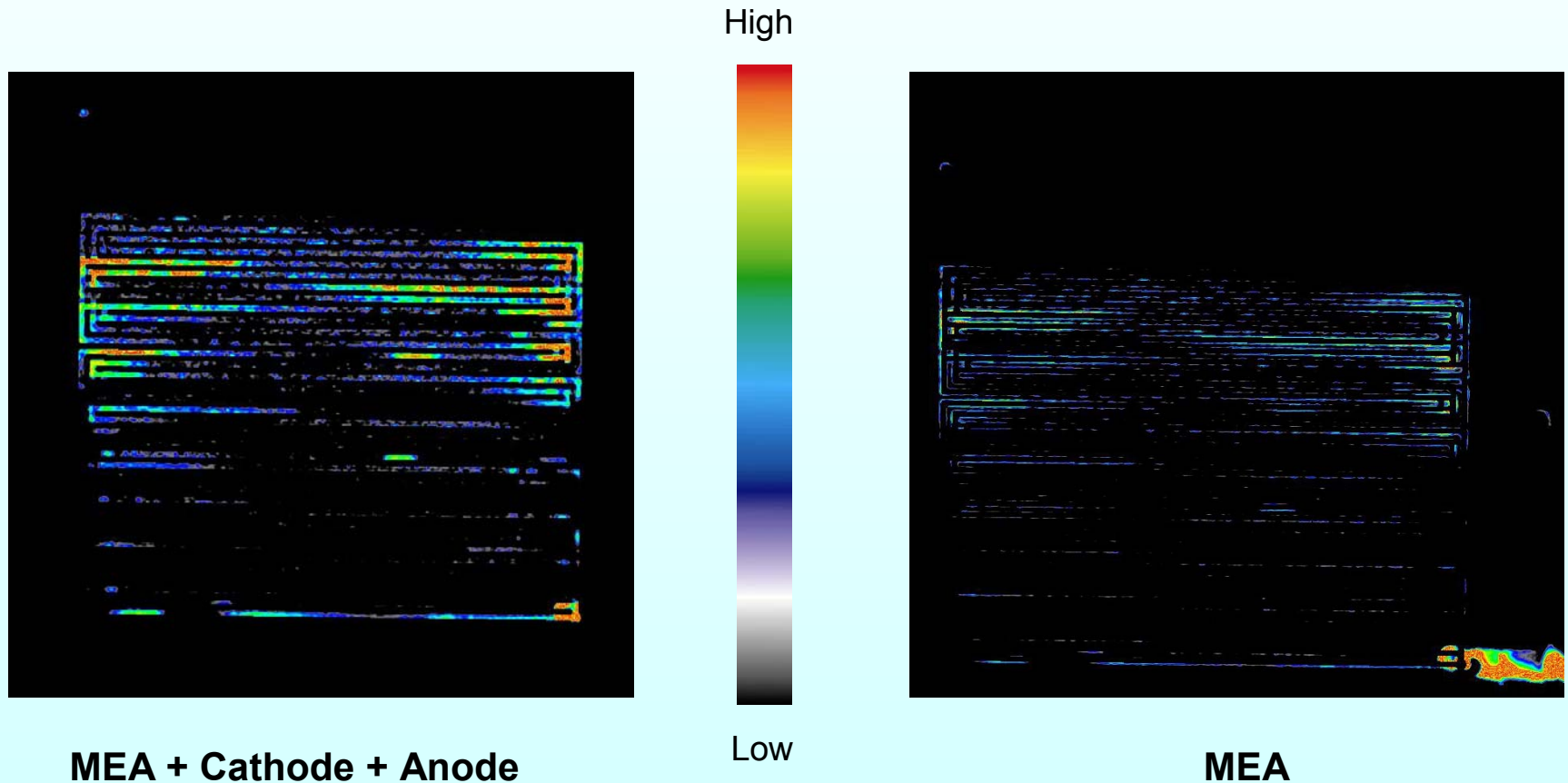


Water sensitivity:

Better than 1 micro-gram in weight
30-50 micro-meter in thickness

Accomplishment

Water inside fuel cell



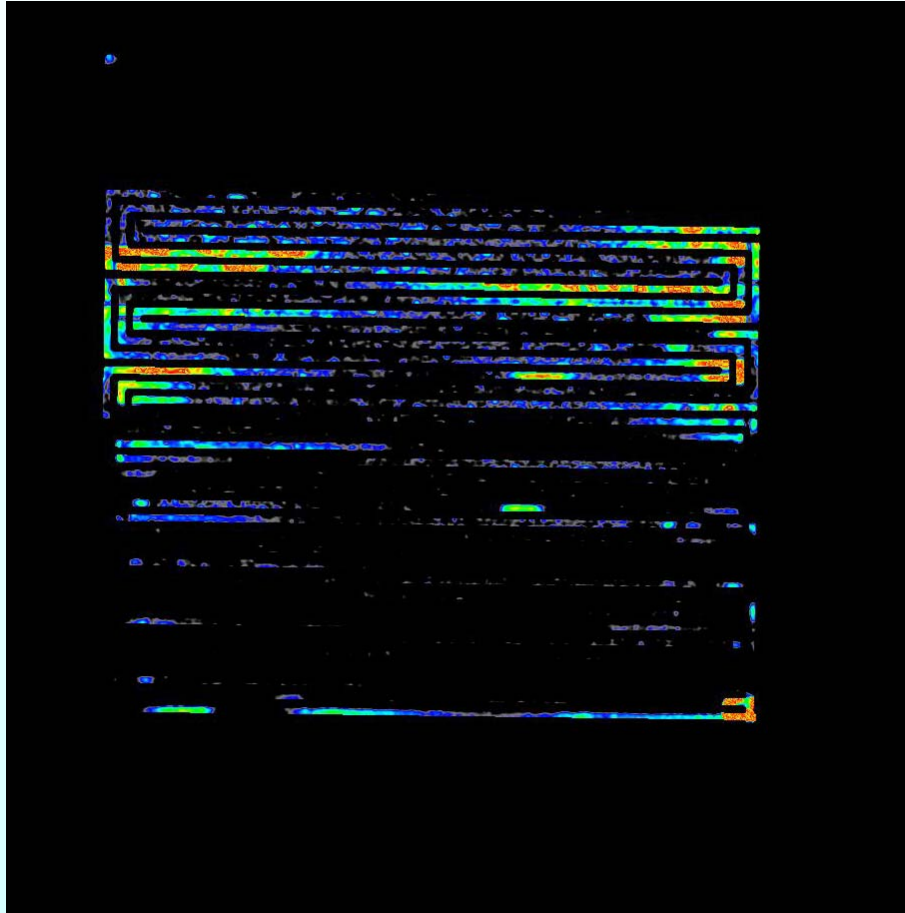
Accomplishment

Cathode Image

High



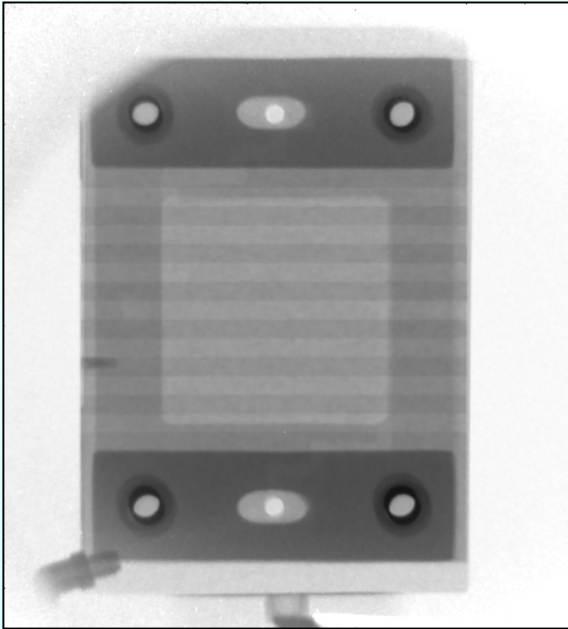
Low



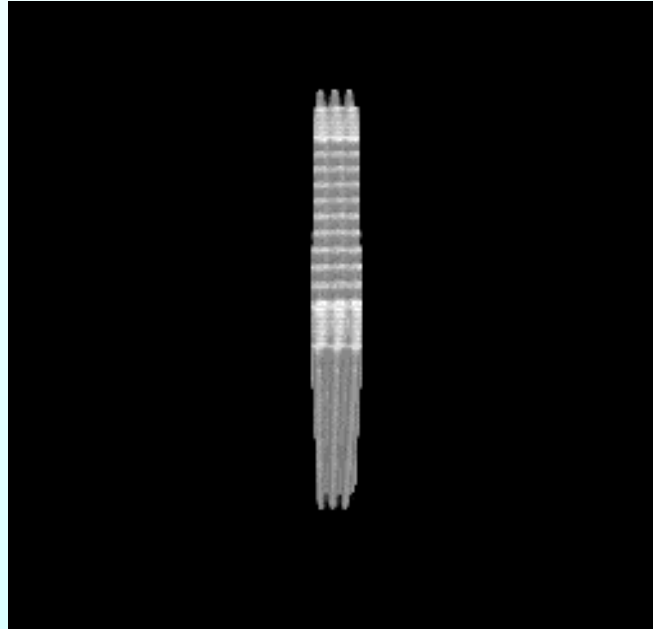
Anode Image ?

Accomplishment

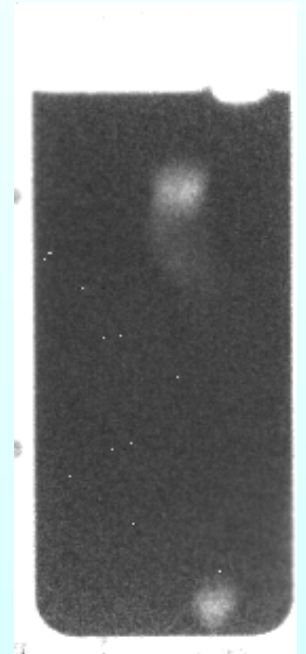
Extend measurements to 3-D



Single cell interior



Multi-Cell outer layer

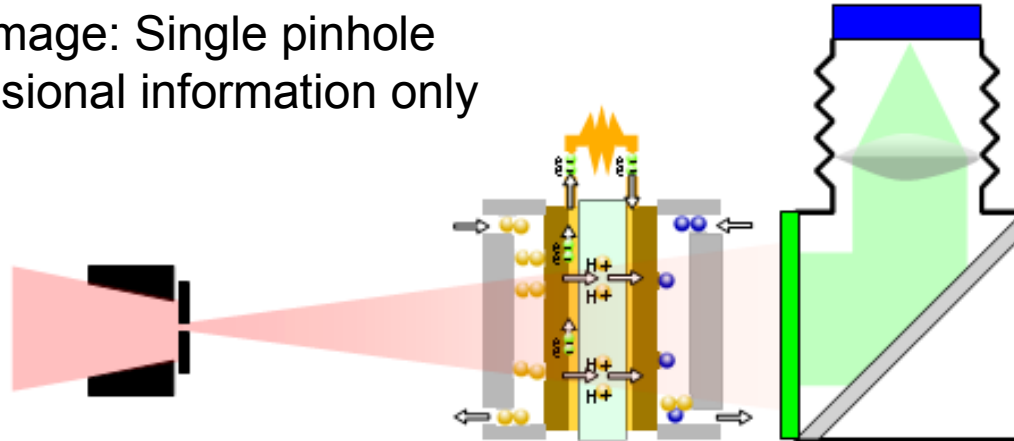


Time resolution:
40 millisecond

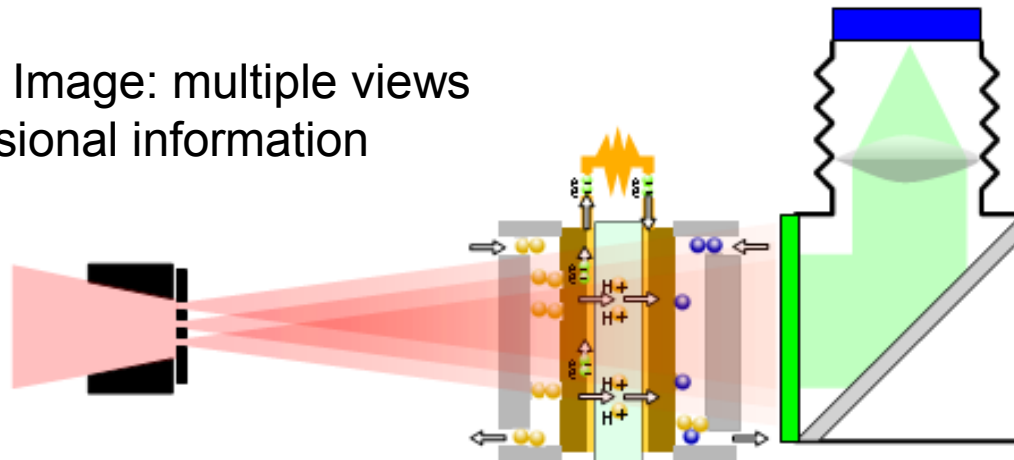
Accomplishment

Real time 3-D Imaging ?

Monoscopic Image: Single pinhole gives 2 dimensional information only



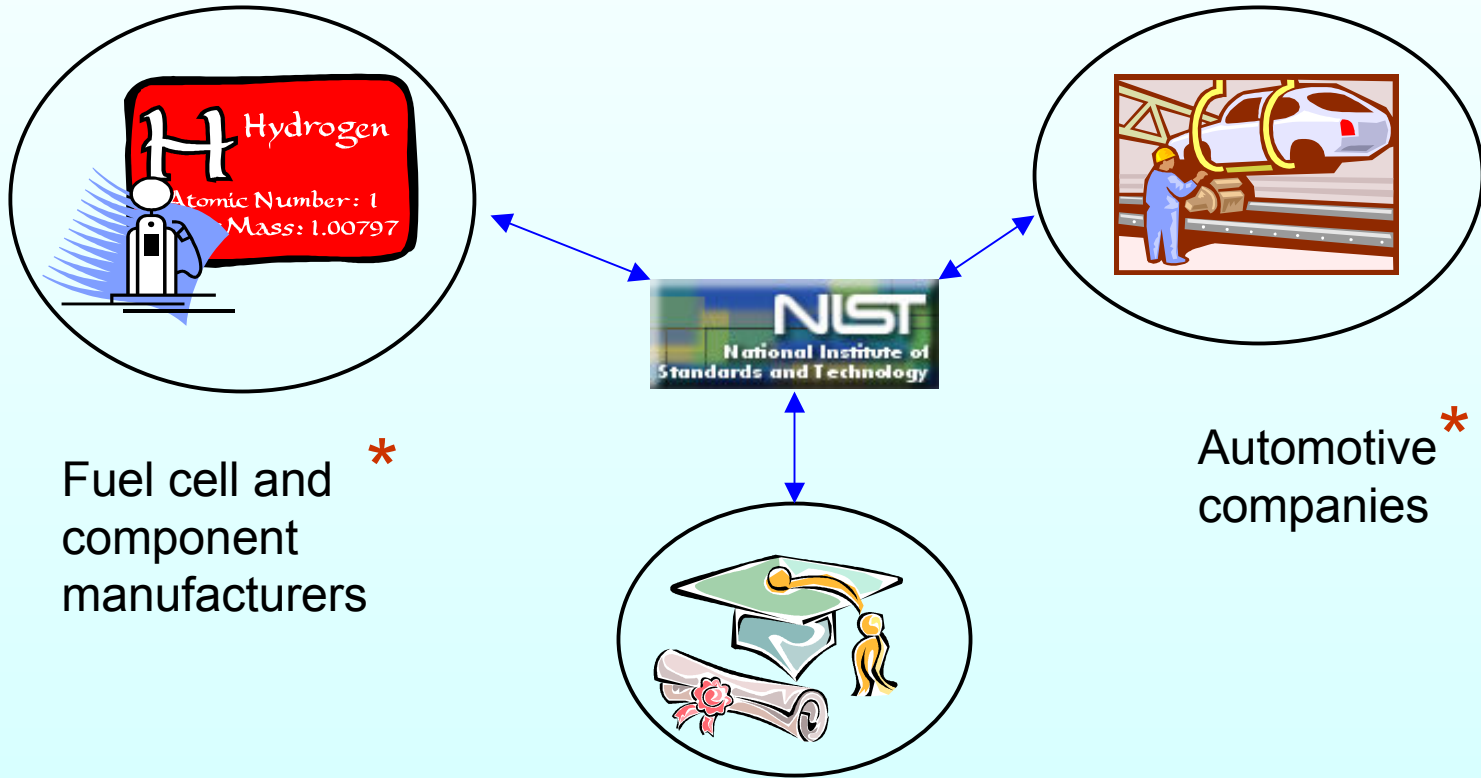
Stereoscopic Image: multiple views give 3 dimensional information



Real time 3 dimensional imaging of membrane would be possible!

Interactions/ technology Transfer

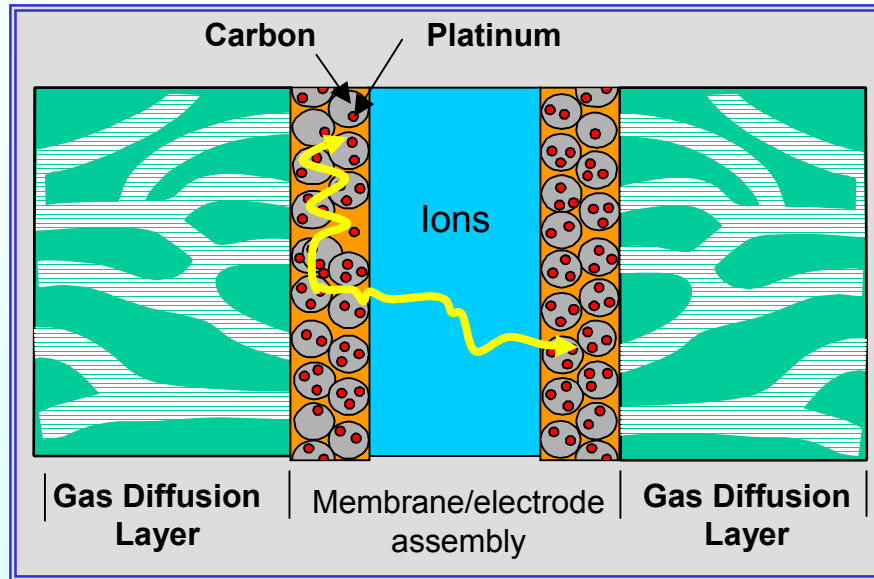
Linking Our Efforts



■ MIT

■ Univ. of Miami

Plans and Future Milestones



	Length	Time	
Materials	<i>0.1 – 10 nm</i>	$10^{-12} - 10^{-8} \text{ s}$	Neutron Scattering
Morphology	<i>0.1 – 10 μm</i>	$\geq 1000 \text{ s}$	Neutron imaging
Water transport	<i>5 - 100 μm</i>	<i>0.1 – 100 s</i>	Neutron Imaging

Future Milestones

2003-2006

- Extend current measurements of single cells to real world multi-stack cells
- Extend measurements to MEA specific water transport, morphology and structural durability
- Extend measurements to hydrogen storage materials
- Improve spatial and temporal resolutions to near or better than 10 micro-meters and a few tens of milliseconds respectively
- Explore possibilities of near real time 3-D imaging capability using a secondary beam line
- Transfer technologies to industry as they evolve